Bedford Gazette.

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THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING

BY B. F. MEYERS,

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Business Cards.

JOSEPH W. TATE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care, in Bedford and adjoining counties.
Cash advanced on judgments, notes, military and other claims.
Has for sale Town lots in Tatesville, and St. Joseph's, on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land, from one acre to 150 acres to suit purchasers.
Office nearly opposite the "Mengel Hotel" and Bank of Reed & Schell.
April 1, 1864—1y

J. R. DURBORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Office one door South of the "Mengel House." Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
Having also been regularly licensed to prosecute claims against the Government, particular attention will be given to the collection of Military claims of all kinds; pensions, back pay, bounty, bounty loans, &c. April 1, 1864.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected.
Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House. Jan. 22, '64.

U. H. AKERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bedford, Pa.
Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Military claims speedily collected.
☞Office on Julianna street, opposite the Bank, one door north of John Palmer's office.
Bedford, September 11, 1863.

F. M. KIMMELL. J. W. LINGENFELTER
KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA
☞Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

G. H. SPANG,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA
Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. Tate. May 13, 1864.

JOHN P. REED,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.
☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
☞Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Julianna Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.)
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

A. H. COFFROTH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa.
Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.
December 6, 1861.

F. C. DOYLE, M. D.,
Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bloody Run and vicinity. Office next door to the hotel of John C. Black. June 10, 1864.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.
Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office on West Pitt street, south side, nearly opposite the Union Hotel.
Bedford, February 12, 1864.

F. M. MARBOURG, M. D.,
SCHELLSBURG, PA,
Tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office immediately opposite the store of John E. Colvin, in the room formerly occupied by J. Henry Schell.
July 1, 1864.

P. H. PENNSYL, M. D.,
RAY'S HILL, BEDFORD Co., PA.
Having located at the above place tenders his professional services to the community.
August 19, 1864.—f

DAVID DEFIBAUGH,
GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.,
Workshop same as formerly occupied by John Border, deceased. Rifles and other guns made to order, in the best style and on reasonable terms. Special attention will be given to the repairing of firearms. July 1, 1864—1y.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,
BEDFORD, PA.,
☞Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JACOB REED, J. J. SCHELL,
REED AND SCHELL,
BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.
☞DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.
Deposits solicited.

J. ALSIP & SON,
Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Respectfully solicit consignments of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, and all kinds of Merchandise for AUCTION and PRIVATE Sale.
REFERENCES.

PHILADELPHIA,	BEDFORD,
Philip Ford & Co.,	Hon. Job Mann,
Boyd & Hough,	Hon. W. T. Daugherty
Armor Young & Bros.,	B. F. Meyers.

January 1, 1864—tf.

SCOTT & STEWART,
AUCTIONEERS AND Commission Merchants
Jayne's Marble Building,
616 *Chestnut St.*, & 616 *Jayne St.*
PHILADELPHIA.
JNO. E. GILLETTE. B. SCOTT, JR.
Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

Connecticut and Delaware.

"BEHOLD HOW BRIGHTLY BREAKS THE MORNING."

THE PEOPLE SPEAK FOR M'CLELLAN, PENDLETON, AND THE UNION.

In our issue yesterday, we published an account of the recent local elections in Connecticut, which showed large gains for the Democratic party since last spring.

We are now permitted to record glorious news from little Delaware. The election on Tuesday last throughout that State for Judges and Inspectors, is the grandest triumph ever achieved by the Democracy of Delaware. A telegram from the Associated Press, gives the following magnificent result:

New Castle county, Democratic majority, 52
Sussex, do do do 450
Kent, do do do 903

making a majority in the State of 1,405. In October, 1862, the Abolitionists had 432 majority in New Castle.

We have still further returns from Connecticut. Seven towns in addition to those reported yesterday, have been carried by large Democratic majorities.

Delaware and Connecticut have done well! Their Democracy have responded nobly to the nominations of McCLELLAN and PENDLETON. They have indignantly rebuked the imbecile and corrupt Administration at Washington. Let the ball roll on! On Tuesday next Pennsylvania will follow their example.—FREEMEN OF THE OLD KEYSTONE! wheel into line, for McCLELLAN, PENDLETON, and the UNION!—*Age, Oct.*, 6.

A PLEA FOR THE COPPERHEADS.

By a True Union Man.

It is possible that the title of this writing may give offense to many who glory in the name of "Democrat," and who would indignantly scorn to utter a word of depreciation or apology for their conduct or their principles, [illegible] agreed—and while my voice is not yet harmonized with the "bondman's key," nor can I speak with "bated breath and whispering humbleness," yet I have resolved to accept the new and injurious epithet of "Copperhead." For why should the Democrats of these dark and bloody days hope to escape trials such as were endured by the fathers of their political faith? The Monarchy men, the Tories and the Refugees during the Revolution, who became Federalists upon formation of the Constitution, denounced the Democrats of that day as "Jacobins" and "infidels," and concentrated their venom by fixing the name of "Democrat" upon our forefathers and party predecessors, as the intensely bitter essence of contumely and reproach. The lineal and party descendants of those same Tories and Refugees and Federalists have at various periods since '98, abused the Democrats by calling them "Bucktails," "Barn Burners," "Loco-Focos," and in later years their termagant violence culminated in the terms, "Dough Faces" and "UNION SAVERS." And this last epithet seemed to delight our ill-tongued slanderers better than any that they had before happened upon. To sneer at us because we were said to be "sitting up" all our weary nights with the prostrate and expiring UNION, seemed to be the chief pleasure of those who now tyrannize over the fragment of our country, and who destroyed the Union in spite of all our care and devotion to that blessed compact. Yet—they called us "UNION SAVERS," with as much contempt and bitterness of spirit as they now call us "Copperheads,"—and I shall do what I can to show that "Union Savers," and "Copperhead" are synonymous. Nor shall I complain that the Tories and Refugees and Blue-Light Federalists, and their successors in traitorous blood and political heresy, chose for themselves such handsome party appellations as "Federalists," "National Republicans," "Anti-Masons," "Whigs," "Free-Soilers," "Native Americans," and—Heaven pardon their desecrating impudence—"Union Men!" Let them bloviate, for their little hour, upon their triumph over the "Union Savers," and over the ruined Union itself, now past nursing and surgery, and unhappily not requiring the anxious care of those who sought to save it, and who "sat up" with it till its extremest hour. I confess the profoundest sorrow that Abolitionists and Disunionists have driven away the watchers and strangled the Union on its bed of pain; what matters it now whether they call us "Union Savers" or "Copperheads," when our elections are controlled by bayonets, when the sacred writ of *habeas corpus* is suspended, and when whatever we are allowed of personal liberty is held by the sufferance of an awkward usurper and his satraps?

But I shall plead for the "UNION SAVERS," now "Copperheads," that they governed this once happy country, for the greater part of its existence, with wisdom and success.

They did not diminish its territory—but they acquired from France, Spain, Mexico and various Indian tribes, by cheap and honest purchase, or by square fighting and honorable treaty, millions upon millions of acres of fertile lands—they peopled those territories with white immigrants, induced to come hither by liberal laws of naturalization, which were passed and sustained against repeated attacks of Federalists, Plug-Uglies, Church-Burners and Know-Knothings.

They fought the war of 1812, and in spite of Blue Light Federalists, (the ancestors, personal and political, of the Abolitionists,) they secured for our commerce the "freedom of the seas."

They published and declared to the world the "Monroe Doctrine," and they maintained that doctrine as long as they were able to maintain the Union.

They vindicated the honor of the country and greatly extended its boundaries and material wealth by the war with Mexico. And this they achieved, though the now President of the United States, then a Congressman, refused to vote a dollar to the war, and though the people who now rule over us and revel in in our miseries, wished that our soldiers in Mexico would be welcomed with "bloody hands and hospitable graves!"

They made France (in the days of the Union-Saver-Copperhead Jackson,) pay the debt she honestly owed to our despoiled merchants.

They quelled rebellious South Carolina (by the Union-Saving Jackson) and brought her under the laws of the Union, without shedding one drop of fraternal blood.

They were able to protect our frontiers against tens of thousands of hostile Indians, and to chastise them into submission.

They preserved the commerce and manufactures of the country, advanced and protected the private pursuits of all, and handed down to our present incompetent rulers a currency of gold and silver, and paper convertible into hard money at any moment.

They steadfastly refused to blend religion with politics or to permit the unnatural conjunction of Church and State. "Freedom to worship God" after the dictates of his own conscience, they claimed for every human being. Christian Churches were never, by their consent, turned into partizan club-rooms; political sermonizers were not allowed to desecrate the Sabbath and insult the unwilling ears of their auditors with electioneering stump speeches.

They respected the rights of the States, and of every citizen—presented untainted the public credit at home and abroad, and during their golden sway, prosperity, liberty and brotherly harmony pervaded every corner of the Republic, and our flag was honored and welcomed in every ocean.

And having made such a glorious record as this, shall we be dismayed or ashamed when our incapable, envenomed successors in power sneer at us as "Union Savers" and "Copperheads?"

It is in vain that we are denounced as untrue to our country in the face of our country's history. If the safety, honor and welfare of our people demanded that we should sustain the wretched charlatans who now administer the government, we would surely do so. As traditional "Union Savers," we would join hands to save the Union, even with men as base and corrupt as those who now rule over us—and this we have tried to do ever since the war commenced.

But how can we coalesce with Lincoln, the Destroyer, who tells "all whom it may concern," that except upon his own conditions and amendments, the Union shall not be restored? This monster of heartless presumption who claims for himself all the prerogatives of an absolute king, and all the smutty license of a king's fool, will make no peace that does not secure to the negro an equal share in this glorious government, which was ordained for white men and for white men only. Be it here especially remembered, that the "Union Savers" and "Copperheads" are all white men, and, God pardon their perverse prejudice, while they will not oppress any sort of people, they do prefer their own race to any other on the face of the earth.

The "Union Savers," otherwise "Copperheads," cannot support Lincoln, because

1. He has ignored and spurned the Crittenden Resolution passed in July, 1861, and refuses to conduct the war under that unanimous, solemn agreement of all political parties of the North as to how and for what the war should be waged.

2. He has suffered the substance of the nation, wrested through relentless taxation, to be squandered by Simon Cameron and hordes of plunderers like unto him, and he has deliberately assumed the sins of Cameron for himself.

3. He has utterly driven out from circulation the constitutional coin of the country, and has substituted for it an illegal issue, worth but forty specie cents on the dollar.

4. He has suffered our commerce and our foreign and inland commercial marine to be destroyed by rebel cruisers and guerrillas, when he had abundant means to protect them on river and on sea.

5. He has for two years permitted a few contemptible bands of Indians to devastate the country and plunder and murder the people all along the Western frontier, while he has nearly a million of soldiers under arms and in the field.

6. He has imprisoned free men, silenced free speech and destroyed free presses,—and this for the temperate discussions of public topics, not for abuse of himself nor of his office,—no such abuse as was poured out without remorse and without hinderance, upon Jefferson and Jackson, has ever been visited upon his unworthy head.

7. His cruel and relentless policy has caused the killing and wounding of hundreds of thousands of his countrymen, whom he has sacrificed for the Negro and not for the Union, and still he calls for more.

8. He has been the means of making widows and orphans who are counted by millions, and yet he will not attempt to put a stop to the horrid carnage.

9. He has taxed without judgment and without remorse—he has taxed every interest and every pursuit, every article of food or raiment, to fill the pockets of shoddy contractors and peculating generals, until the people fairly groan with anguish and indignation.

10. He is the author of the untold sufferings of white Federal prisoners in rebel prisons, and stubbornly refuses to show them mercy or relief.

Of all these crimes and outrages the skirts of "Union Savers" and "Copperhads" are wholly clear. Unjust, oppressive and tyrannical as have been the laws of Lincoln's own lawless edicts, the "Union Savers" and "Copperheads" have borne with them all patiently hoping, that through their long suffering the Union might be restored. We have paid all the taxes levied upon us, however onerous, and have enjoined upon all men to do likewise; we have enlisted in the armies of the Union, and the Union generals can bear testimony to our courage and consistency in the cause. We have not resisted any call of the Provost Marshals, nor any of the Tax Collectors of whom Mr. Lincoln sends us so many. No "Copperhead" has grown rich by extortion like Lincoln's satraps, Butler of Massachusetts, Andy Johnson of Tennessee, and the convicted and pardoned Fish, at Baltimore, and like the infamous Cameron and the crew of Contractors. No "Copperhead," has like Palmer, an officer in New York Custom House, supplied the enemy with articles required by them to carry on the war. No "Copperhead," like Howard, the pardoned forger, has been accused of forging any public documents with the name of Mr. Lincoln attached. All these and similar crimes against the State, all these crimes against the Treasury, against public morals, have been perpetrated by men who have been put into office, protected and frequently pardoned by Abraham Lincoln or his Cabinet.

Because Lincoln and his admirers and supporters have committed the crimes here detailed, and others as numerous as the sand on the sea shore, the "Union Savers" and "Copperheads" cannot support him for President. He cannot make war as a Christian ruler should, and he will not make peace as any honest statesman can. Therefore, although we know how comfortable and pleasant it is to bow down and worship those in authority, the "*Union Savers*" cannot burn incense at Lincoln's revolting and blood-stained shrine. They must oppose Abraham Lincoln and all his works and ways, because, as has been shown, he is unfit to rule even the smallest fragment of the country, and BECAUSE HE CANNOT AND WILL NOT RESTORE AND SAVE THE UNION.

A Bone for Abolition Farmers to Gnaw.

Stop a moment, honest Freesoiler, we want to reason with you. Let your plow stand in the furrow, breathe your horses, and put on your thinking-cap. You believe in the Emancipation Proclamation? "Yes." You don't want the President to back out of it? "No." The war, then, must go on, so far as your vote can influence it, till the slaves are all free.

Now, honest friend, have you ever thought what this experiment of freeing all negroes is likely to cost *you?* Are you willing to mortgage your farm for half its value for your share in defraying the expenses? Why, dear man, it is *already* mortgaged to nearly that extent and every year the war is continued patches this mortgage with another on the back of it. Give your attention a moment, and we will make this as plain as the rail fence that divides your farm from your neighbors. You must, of course, see that the public debt is a mortgage on the property of the whole country, for this property may be taken by law to pay it. If you were so rich as to own half of the property you would owe half the debt; if you own a hundredth or a thousandth part of the property; that is your share of the debt. Now it so happens that this is a thing that is easily got at; so that if you will tell us the value of your farm we will tell you what part of it is already mortgaged to the Government? We are not going to impose upon you by any statements which we have cooked up to serve a purpose; the figures we will use are taken from documents prepared by Republican officials; and as for the arithmetic, you are just as competent to verify our calculations as we are to make them. So, good farmer Gripedollar give heed!

If you will call on the member of Congress for your district, or at any newspaper office in your county, you can get an opportunity to examine a book prepared by Mr. Kenney, chief of the census bureau, containing the figures of the census. Turn to page one hundred and ninety-four, and you will find a table giving the assessed value of all the real estate in every state and territory of the United States. You will observe by the footing at the bottom of the column that it amounts in all to $6,973,106,049. If you will then take out and add together the figures representing the real estate of the slave states, the amount will be $2,377,904, 357. Subtracting this from the whole you will have left $595,191,692 as the total assessed value of all the land and buildings in the free states and the territories: of which your farm and the buildings and improvements upon it are a part. Now in finding the *debt* which stands against this property, we will lead you on ground which you must regard as equally solid. Look up almost any file of a city newspaper for the month of July last, and you will find in the financial column an official statement of the public debt as it existed on the 5th of July, purporting to be taken from the books of the Treasury Department, and signed by the acting secretary of the treasury. According to this statement the debt was at that date $1,792,867,040. A few days previous to the publication of these figures, the secretary made a semi-official statement that the debt was then increasing at the rate of $2,500,000 a day.—There have intervened since the 5th of July up to this 26th day of September, eighty-three days, which, at that rate would bring an addition to the debt of $217,500,000 which added to the amount on the 5th of July, makes the present debt $2,010,267,040. There are the best reasons for supposing the debt to be much larger, but we take the official figures because they cannot expose us to any suspicion of exaggeration.

With these data, it is easy to determine the amount of mortgage which rests on any particular farm by reason of the public debt. If the farm be worth $9,000, it is mortgaged to the government for $4,000; if it is worth $4,500, it is mortgaged $2,000; and in the like proportion for any larger or smaller value.—Nearly half of your farm is already gone; four years more of war would make the mortgage to the public creditors about equal to its assessed value. Are you *willing* to prosecute the experiment of freeing the negroes at this cost? By the time the experiment is completed, you will be as much a slave as the negroes themselves. For in what does slavery consist, but in one man's laboring and another having a legal title to the fruits of his labor? The slave labors and the master pockets his earning. *You* labor, and your earnings, all but a small subsistence, will go to pay for the luxury of the Emancipation proclamation. Are you so enamored of this prospect that you will vote for doubling the present heavy mortgage which the government holds on your farm? Ponder this thing well in your own mind; talk it over with your neighbors; and see if there is any way of getting rid of the conclusion that a proportionate share of the public debt is a mortgage on *your* property.—*The World.*

THE GREAT CRIMINAL CASE.

THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES
versus
THE ABOLITION PARTY
} Supreme Court of the Ballot Box—October & November Terms, 1864.

Indictment drawn up and presented by the workingmen of New York, representing the "toiling millions" of the United States of America. It is charged against the defendant in this case, (the Abolition party,) that—

It has consigned to untimely deaths five hundred thousand human beings, the great majority of whom were workingmen—producers, contributors to the wealth of the nation.

It has arrayed brother against brother, and pitted father against the son in mortal combat.

It has deluged the land in blood—whited the fields of the South with the bones of the slain.

It has brought grief and sadness to nearly every fireside.

It has opened up broad avenues for peculation and plunder of the public finances.

It has enlarged beyond all necessity the public debt.

It has taxed the present generation beyond all precedent, and entailed burthens that will fall with crushing weight upon unborn millions.

It has taken from industrial and productive pursuits over two millions of men.

It has shielded the rich from the clutches of repeated "drafts," by the payment of sums (to them petty and insignificant) to the Government; while it has compelled the toiling masses to enlist, for the plain reason that their actual necessities required it for the immediate support of their families.

It has given us shinplasters, green paper and petty postage stamps for the common currency of the country.

It has created a fluctuating and uncertain standard of value.

It has used the people's money without legal authority, in useless and vain attempts to better the condition of the negro, at the expense of the white race.

It has inaugurated schemes to thwart the plans of the Almighty in co-mingling the races.

It has allowed defaulters and defrauding contractors, paymasters, public officers and even private individuals, to swindle the people out of millions of dollars, and has dared to send some of them on foreign missions as a reward for their rascality.

It has ignored well established laws of Congress.

It has disregarded the Constitution under the plea of "military necessity."

It has taken the edicts of the President as laws of the land, which laws they contravened.

It has indemnified public officers from suits at law for damages on account of outrages upon the rights of citizens.

It has arrested good and true men and patriotic citizens without legal authority; dragged them from their homes, friends and families; sent them beyond the limits of the State in which they resided, incarcerated them in bastiles, and falsely denounced them as traitors.

It has trampled down the great bulwarks of civil liberty, the freedom of speech and of the press.

It has abolished the writ of *habeas corpus*, a right which no other enlightened government under heaven would seek even to abridge.

It has set aside our system of trial by jury, and substituted arbitrary power for the laws of the land.

It has declared military control where the civil tribunals were in the faithful discharge of their legitimate duties.

It has created unnecessary departments in the General Government, thus causing more expenses, increased taxes, and heavier burthens for the people.

It has organized new states from the mere fragments of the original; admitting members from these so-called States to seats as members of Congress.

It has sent its spies and informers through the principal cities and towns, to listen and report the murmurings of the people touching the manner in which the administration is conducting the affairs of the country.

It has regarded opposition to the administration as opposition to the Constitution and Government, than which there can be nothing more false.

It has inaugurated a system by which one-tenth of the citizens of a State instead of a majority, may form a State Government.

It has prohibited the circulation of newspapers in the United States mails because they criticised and opposed the acts of the administration; it has actually suspended their publication, and placed a censorship over the press and the telegraph.

It has circulated falsehoods and suppressed the truth.

It has multiplied to an indefinite extent, the number of subordinate officials, simply to appease the persistent appeals of mere demagogues and political paupers.

It has disregarded the reserved rights of the States.

It has invoked a spirit of mob-law, which has developed itself in the principal cities in the destruction of life and property.

It has destroyed immense amounts of public and private property; imposed on industry burthens too grievous to be borne; enriched the few at the expense of the many; overflowed our hospitals with disabled men, and crowded our streets with life-long cripples.

It has inflamed all the baser passions of the human heart.

It has established "National Banks" in every nook and corner of the land, a system of finance universally repudiated by the people.

It has allowed military officials to interrupt our system of election by ballot.

It has intermeddled with the religious institutions of the country.

It has attempted to disgrace representatives of the people in Congress for daring to express their honest sentiments in regard to the war and its consequences.

It has scoffed at every proposition submitted to Congress for an honorable settlement of our national troubles and stigmatized all peace propositions as "dishonorable.

It has declined to restore the Union unless the Southern States will abandon slavery, thus making the will of the President, instead of the Constitution, the law of the land.

In a word, having filled half a million of graves, and filled the country with millions of widows and orphans, it now refuses to make peace or restore the Union until white men and negroes are reduced to a common level—until our heretofore proud white republic shall become a disgusting mass of mongrels and hybrids.—*Age*

HERE IS WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

A CASE OF CONSCIENCE.—Among the records of the Treasury Department, is the following [illegible]

WASHINGTON, March 3d, 1852.
House of Representatives U. S.
To Andrew Johnson, Dr.
For ninety days' services during the recess of Congress, as a member of the Committee to investigate the connection of the Hon. T. Corwin with the Gardiner claim. $768 00
I claim and receive for 27 days. 216 00
Balance to which I am legally entitled, 552 00

My claim embraces seven days in traveling on summons of the Committee of Washington from my residence in Tennessee—after the first adjournment of the Committee. Having made no claim for mileage, I have no doubt of the *legality* of the charge of $768. But I doubt my *moral* right to more than pay for the days actually engaged in the service, and accordingly decline to receive the balance.

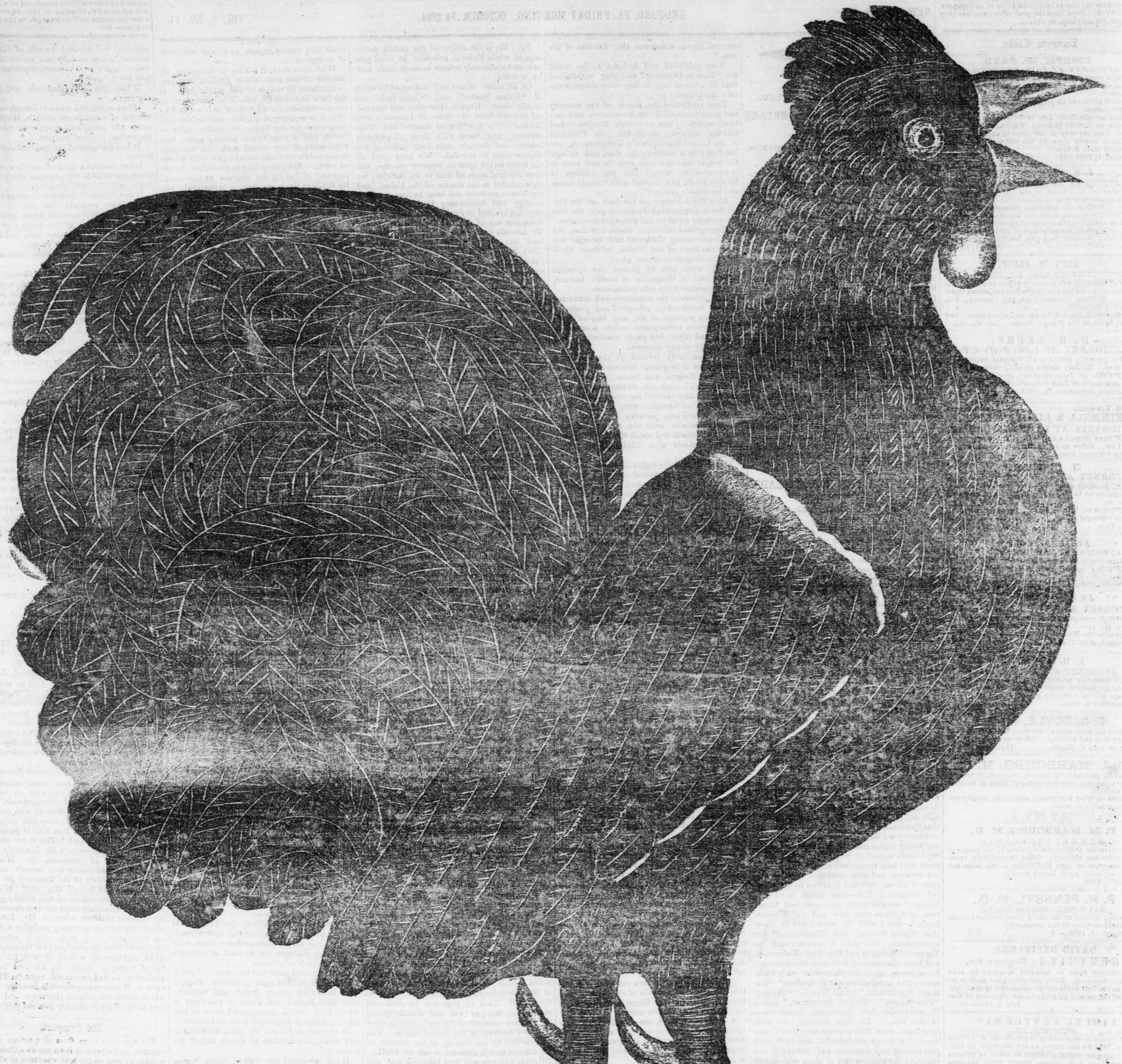
[Signed.] ANDREW JOHNSON.

We fancy that we hear some enthusiastic Abolitionist reading this out, with an impressive voice, to a knot of "Copperheads," and looking up when he gets through with exultant eyes, to see the effect; we hear him inquiring, "what do you think of that kind of public virtue, sir? It's Roman, eh? This is our man for Vice Preident, sir—that's Mr. Lincoln's military Governor of Tennessee, sir. Wouldn't touch a penny of money that wasn't his, not sir, if the Secretary of the Treasury get down on his knees and begged him, sir." We can imagine the discomfiture of this worthy gentleman when somebody steps up and shows him the evidence that the virtuous Mr. Johnson, either impelled by an empty pocket or a decaying conscience, went back, shortly after this display of integrity, receipted for the remaining $552, and actually walked off with his purse full of money to which, by his own written confession, he had no "moral right." The records at Washington prove this damning fact, which leaves the military Governor and aspirant to the Vice Presidency in a sad plight.

The Prospect.

We hear such news from all quarters of the country, and especially from our own Commonwealth, as give us glorious assurance of victory at the coming election. In many of the districts from which we have heard, there has been an actual counting of noses—an enumeration of voters, by blocking the wards in towns, and canvassing the country districts, and the number of *Democratic* freemen has been found so great as to astonish even the most sanguine friend of the cause. *We believe that this state will poll a Democratic vote altogether unprecedented.* In fact, this is the opinion of the managers and wire-pullers of the Abolition party, who entertain a serious expection not of *out-voting* us, but of *out-counting* us, a species of sleight-of-hand in which long practice has made them dexterous. Let the people *beware of frauds*—for on fraud alone do our adversaries rely for success. Let every man who can spare a day, *watch the polls and see who votes*, and especially let a careful count be kept of how many votes are actually cast, in the aggregate. The Democrats can thus, by keeping a careful tally of their own vote, ascertain if a single fraudulent ballot has been put into the box, or counted as put there. If these, and all the other precautions which prudence can devise, are adopted throughout the country, we are as sure of the triumphant election of McClellan and Pendleton as we are to-day of taxes, conscription, or any other Abolition blessing which is actually on our backs.—*Age.*

THAT SAME OLD CHANTICLEER!



Glorious News! Pennsylvania safe for McClellan! Democratic gain in the State over last year's vote about 30,000, leaving the State Democratic by 15,000! Bedford county gives nearly 700 majority for the Democratic ticket! Where are the Renegades?

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY : : OCTOBER, 14, 1864.

Our Whole Country

What They Promised.

THE FRIENDS OF GOV. CURTIN PROMISED THE PEOPLE THAT IF THEY WOULD RE-ELECT HIM, THE WAR WOULD END IN 30 DAYS AND THERE WOULD BE NO MORE DRAFTING. HOLD THEM TO THEIR PROMISES.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,

OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GEORGE H. PENDLETON,

OF OHIO.

A Glorious Triumph!

Bedford county gives 677 majority for the Democratic ticket! And this, notwithstanding the basest treachery on the part of men who owe all they have and all they are to the Democratic organization and notwithstanding the fact that every poll at which the Democrats were expected to have a majority, was watched by a squad of soldiers. Had there been a free election, and had not the draft been so managed as to run at least 250 Democrats away from their homes, the majority would have been upwards of 1,000. But under the circumstances, the triumph is all the more glorious. We cannot at present particularize as to the relative gains of the different districts. All did so well that we can scarcely discriminate in favor of any. But we must not forget that many honest and *independent* republicans came up to our help. We frankly acknowledge their services. We owe these noble men our everlasting gratitude.

The State.

There are great Democratic gains all over the state, averaging about 400 to each county, which would make the aggregate gain over last year, 26,000! This will give us the state, on the home vote, by 11,000. What the army vote will do, we cannot tell; but one thing is certain, that the prestige gained by the Democracy in carrying the state on the home vote by so decided a majority, will go far towards revolutionizing the other states in favor of McClellan. As to the number of Congressmen we have secured, it is impossible to tell. The army vote will have to decide in a number of districts. We think that we have carried at least twelve of the twenty four districts, on the home vote. The Legislature is also in doubt. In the Blair and Huntingdon Senatorial districts it is reported that we have elected two Senators, also one in the Snyder district—all three gains.—In Westmoreland we gain about 600, the majority being 1,700. In Allegheny we gain 2,000 in Lancaster 2,000. Berks gives 7,000 majority. In Somerset we gain about 600, in Blair 500, in Huntingdon 500, and so on throughout the state. On the popular vote, the state is certainly Democratic. Glory enough for one day.

Telegraphic Lies.

The abolition papers have dispatches from Indiana and Ohio, claiming both states by immense majorities. These dispatches were sent on the night of the election, and cannot be based on any reliable count. As for Ohio, the Democrats did not expect to cary that state and do not need it to elect McClellan. Indiana, however, we did hope to carry and unless great frauds have been committed there, we have carried it. The *World* claims it as having gone Democratic. But, no matter how Indiana voted at the late election, she will certainly give her voice in favor of Little Mac at the next election. There are thousands of men in every state who would not vote the Democratic state and local tickets, who are determined to vote for McClellan in November. We caution our readers to beware of sensation dispatches.

Majorities.

Bedford Borough, 86 dem. Bedford twp., 113 dem. Colerain, 83 dem. C. Valley, 130 dem. Harrison, 26 dem. Juniata, 142 dem. Liberty, 37 dem. Londonderry, 53 dem. Napier, 35 dem. Snakespring, 28 dem. Schellsburg, 24 dem. St. Clair, 86 dem. Southampton, 146 dem. Union, 34 dem. S. Woodberry, 10 dem.—Bloody Run, 32 ab. Broad Top, 38 ab. Hopewell, 30 ab. Monroe, 8 ab. E. Providence, 60 ab. W. Providence, 40 ab. M. Woodberry, 33 ab. These majorities are considered reliable.

Bedford Borough.

The Democratic majority in Bedford Borough is 28—a gain of 29 over last year, Curtin having had 1 majority. This is truly well done. The majority of the editor of this paper for Assembly, is 36, a gain of 37 over his vote last year—a fitting rebuke to the blackguard renegades who have exhausted their billingsgate in his vilification. The people of the borough who have thus handsomely vindicated and sustained him, have his sincere and heartfelt thanks, and whether elected, or defeated, he shall always hold them in grateful remembrance.

More of Lincoln's Policy.

Sheridan reports that he has burned, in the Shenandoah Valley, 2000 barns, 70 mills, and 500 dwellings. Just as sure as Lincoln is reelected the border counties of Pennsylvania will have to suffer in return for this barbarous work. Now, mark the prediction.

Murder in St. Clair.

On Tuesday evening last, a young man named Trout, of St. Clair township, accompanied by three armed soldiers, followed Mr. Frederick Mock, of that township, when on his way home from the election, and overtaking him, seized him and marched him several miles, when Mr. Mock endeavored to make his escape. The soldiers immediately fired upon him and killed him. Mr. Mock was not a conscript, had not resisted the draft in any form, but was a peaceable and useful citizen. He was deliberately murdered, in cold blood, merely because he was an active Democrat.—We denounce this foul and bloody deed, as an outrage not to be tolerated by any people.—We call upon the military, as well as the civil authorities, to have the perpetrators of this cowardly murder brought speedily to justice, and we warn them that if they fail to do it, there is a sleeping lion that will be roused from his lair, before whose roar the very earth shall tremble. The blood of Frederick Mock cries from the ground for vengeance against the men at whose instigation soldiers were placed at the polls on Tuesday last. Let them beware!

Congress, Judge and Legislature.

The majority of Gen. Coffroth, on the home vote, in the district, is about 725. Kimmell, for Judge, has a majority of about 200 on the home vote. Meyers has a majority, on the home vote, of about 225. Somerset county, according to a late dispatch, does not give over 700 abolition majority. Fulton gives about 250 dem.

Attend to the Assessments.

Ascertain at once whether there are any persons in your district that should be assessed, and, if so, have it attended to. Let every Democrat exert himself. We have carried Pennsylvania. Let us increase our majority to 50,000 in November. Work, work, work!

Colerain.

The meeting at Rainsburg on last Monday evening was one of the largest ever held in this township. At an early hour the meeting convened at the Seminary building which was soon filled with the staunch Democracy of Colerain and the adjoining townships. At least four or five hundred persons were in attendance. The meeting was organized by electing the following officers: President, Wm. Ressler, Sr., Vice Presidents, Ab'm. McClellan, Jeremiah Gordon Geo. Deihl, W. P. Morgart, Jos. Cessna, J. G. Hughes, Elias Gump, Wm. Cessna, S. H. Feather, Godfrey Yeager. Secretaries, P. M. McClellan, Geo. W. Cessna and Prof. J. W. Hughes. G. H. Spang then addressed the meeting; and for two hours he discussed, in most eloquent terms, the great issues of the day. He was followed by H. W. Fisher, who in a speech of an hour, showed the responsible duty of all men who still hold the interest of their country at heart. The ladies presented the speakers with a number of fine boquets; and at the close of the last speech they enlivened the meeting with that good old song, "McClellan forever &c."

STUDENT.

Democratic Meeting at Woodberry.

The meeting on last Wednesday at Woodberry, was a grand success all through. In numbers it surprised every one. The old war-horse of the Cove, John Bowman, was called to the chair with a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. The meeting was addressed by R. L. Johnston, Esq., candidate for Congress in the adjoining district; and also by Wm Hardley and O. E. Shannon. The proceedings were enlivened by the Newry Brass Band and Lew. Oellig's songs. The whole affair was well gotten up and speaks well for the state of feeling in Morrison's Cove, particularly as contrasted with grand Republican meeting held there two days before, with about thirty in attendance.

Send Tickets to the Army.

We enclose in this issue a number of McClellan electoral tickets. Send them to the army at once. Soldiers in hospitals and on detached service should have proxies sent them. Mr. Shannon, chairman of Democratic Co. Committee will furnish blanks to all who may desire them.

The Rev. Samuel Kepler, by Divine permission, will preach before the Christian Association of Bedford, next Sabbath morning, at the usual hour, from Proverbs, 24th chapter and 30 to 34th verses.

—MARRIED—

GROUDEN—EVERSOLE.—On Oct. 2nd 1864 at the house of the bride's father in South Woodberry Tp., Mr. Jeremiah Grouden to Miss Barbara Eversole.

BUYERS—

Of Merchandise are respectfully informed that we have

Received

prices on all goods, to correspond with the

Great Decline East!

TERMS—Cash or Produce.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Bedford, October 14, 1864.

TEACHERS WANTED.

THE Board of Bedford Township School District, wish to employ eleven teachers competent to take charge of the Schools of the District for the ensuing school term. The Board will meet at the house of J. J. Shoemaker, in the Borough of Bedford, on the last Saturday of October inst., when those wishing employment are requested to attend.

By Order of the Board,

Oct. 14, 1864.—3t. JOHN BROWN, Sec.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the Subscriber upon the Estate of Henry Mowry, late of Juniata township dec'd., by the Register of Bedford county, notifies all persons indebted to the estate, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the same, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

FREDERICK MOWRY,
Administrator.

October 14, 1864.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned on the Estate of Charles Koons, late of Bedford township, dec'd. All persons indebted to the Estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, can present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ADRIEL KOONS, Administrator.

Bedford, Sept. 30, 1864.—*

Public Sale

OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer for sale, at the Court House in the Borough of Bedford, on Wednesday the 16th day of November, A. D. 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M. The following tracts or pieces of land situate in the said county of Bedford, the property of Samuel H. Tate Esq., late of the Borough of Bedford, dec'd., viz:

No. 1. A tract of unimproved land situate in Monroe twp., adjoining lands of George Blankley's heirs and others, containing 37 acres.

No. 2. The one undivided half of a tract of land situate in West Providence twp., adjoining lands of George Smouse, Frederick Mench, S. J. Holler and others; containing 224 acres and 75 perches.

No. 3. A tract of land of Southampton township, adjoining lands of Jacob Conrod Jacob C. Mills and others; 20 acres cleared and under fence with a small log house, and log stable thereon erected, containing about 100 acres.

No. 4. A tract of land in Middle Woodbury township, adjoining lands of John Stonerook, Widow Croft and others; containing 20 acres, about 5 acres cleared, and under fence, with a small log house thereon erected.

No. 5. A tract of coal land in Hopewell township, surveyed on warrant of Jacob Meyers, containing 50 acres.

No. 6. A tract of land in East Providence township, surveyed on warrant of John Cavin, containing 406 acres.

No. 7. A tract of land in Hopewell township, surveyed on warrant of George Harker, containing 436 acres.

No. 8. A tract of land in Broad Top township, surveyed on warant of William Richards, containing 400 acres.

No. 9. A tract of land in the township of Broad Top, surveyed on warrant of Hannah Cavin, containing 402 acres.

No. 10. A tract of land in Broad Top township, surveyed on warrant of Sarah Richards, containing 400 acres.

No. 11. A tract of land in the township of Broad Top, surveyed on warrant of Isaac Richards, containing 400 acres.

No. 12. All of S. H. Tates interest in, and to, a tract of land, situate in Bedford township, containing about 25 acres, about 20 acres cleared, and under fence with a 2 story frame house with kitchen attached, and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Jacob Fetter, John S. Richey, and others.

No. 13. All the right title and interest of S. H. Tate dec'd., in, and to, one tract of land situate in Bedford township, adjoining lands of Adam Barnhart's heirs, Jonathan Diehl, Hugh Moore and others, containing 300 acres more, or less, about 125 acres cleared, and under fence with a 2 story log house, log barn and other out buildings thereon erected, also an apple orchard. (known as the Stuckey farm.)

TERMS.—Cash at confirmation of sale. Widows dower released, for further particulars inquire of Col. J. W. Tate.

H. NICODEMUS,
Administrator.

Bedford, Oct. 14, 1864.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, there will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on TUESDAY, November 1, 1864, at the late residence of Daniel Means, jr., deceased, the following valuable real estate, to wit:

ONE TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Monroe township, Bedford county, in Black Valley, six miles south of Bloody Run, containing 200 acres, more or less, with a good

PLANK HOUSE, LOG BARN,
A NEW SAW MILL,

and other out-buildings thereon erected, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, 30 acres of which is meadow, the balance of the land is well timbered. There is a small orchard thereon, a good spring of water, with a branch of Clear Creek running thro' the premises. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day, when the terms will be made known.

HENRY WHETSTONE, Adm'r.

October 7, 1864.

PUBLIC SALE

OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

There will be sold at public sale, at the residence of the subscriber, in Colerain township, on

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1864,

the following described property, to wit: Three head of work horses, two colts, four head of milch cows, fourteen head of young cattle, thirty head of sheep, one four horse wagon, one two horse wagon, one buggy, horse gears, ploughs, harrows, threshing machine, one windmill, wheat, rye and corn by the bushel, hay, fodder, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. A. M., of said day, when due attendance and a reasonable credit will be given by

WILLIAM INGARD.

October 7, 1864.*

TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

The unsettled state of the market, and the net cash prices charged us for all the goods we buy now, compel us, in common with other business men, to require CASH SALES. Hereafter, until business matters get into a more healthy condition, we must sell EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH. In return for this favor from our customers, we promise them *GOODS at the very lowest CASH RATES.*

We are closing our books, our customers will please call and settle, all accounts are ready for settlement, and we are determined to close them.

We remain, truly, your friends,

G. BLYMYER & SON.

October 7, 1864—3t.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a Fi. Fa. to me directed there will be sold at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 29th day of October, 1864, at one o'clock, P. M., the following property, to wit: Fifty-five acres of land, a part of the real estate of defendant in Union township, adjoining lands of Abraham Croyle. Tho's Burket, John King, Simon Claar's heirs and other lands of defendant, with a log house and log barn thereon erected, also, an apple orchard thereon, about 20 acres cleared, and taken in execution as the property of Michael Weyant.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

Bedford, October 7, 1864.

PUBLIC SALE

OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

THE undersigned will offer at public sale, at his residence, on

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14TH, 1864,

his farm, situate in Bedford township, about two and a half miles south of the town of Bedford, adjoining land of James Rea, jr., John Alsip and others. It comprises several tracts, which will be sold separately, or together, to suit purchasers. The whole combined

317 Acres of Good Limestone Land.

About 140 acres are under fence and in a good state of improvement. The balance well timbered. There are two good Sugar Camps on the premises; The improvements are a good Dwelling House a new Bank Barn and a number of out-houses are on the premises. The fields are well supplied with water. There are also two

APPLE ORCHARDS AND OTHER FRUIT TREES

on the premises. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., of said day, when the terms will be made known by

WILLIAM DUNKEL,

September 30, 1864.

Stray Sheep.

Taken up trespassing upon the premises of the subscriber, in Bedford township, on the 7th of September, two sheep, a Ewe and Buck, the ewe has a slit in the right ear and the letters "A S" on the rump, the buck has a piece off of the right ear. It is supposed they belong to a drove. The owner is desired to prove property and take them away or they will be sold according to law.

MICHAEL NAWGEL.

September 23, 1864.

PUBLIC SALE

OF

REAL ESTATE.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, in Bedford township, about six miles northeast of Bedford, on Wednesday, October 19, 1864, the farm on which Zacariah Diehl now resides, containing 245 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Samuel Beegle, and Wm. Nycum. There are about 75 acres cleared and under fence, about 20 acres of which are in good meadow, and more can be easily made, the balance is well timbered. The improvements are a good

LOG HOUSE,

plastered inside and rough-cast outside, a new double log barn, tenant house, stable, spring house and other necessary out-buildings; there is a good cellar under each house.

—ALSO—

two good orchards of choice fruit. The terms, which will be reasonable, will be made known on day of sale.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day.

Sept. 30, 1864. ANANIAS AUMAN.

Notice of Inquisition.

WHEREAS, Lewis Estright, father and heir at law of Christian Estright deceased, who had by deed and release become the owner of the shares of six of the heirs of David Kelly late of Liberty township, dec'd., to wit: John, Julian, wife of Daniel Grace, since dec'd., Elizabeth, wife of James Bowser; Catharine, wife of Sartlebaugh; Susan and William, presented his petition to the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, setting forth that the said David Kelly, dec'd., intestate, leaving a widow, Catharine, surviving him, and issue nine children, six of whom are named above; and in addition, Sarah, wife of John Grace; Martha, wife of Wm. Miller; now dec'd., leaving no issue; and Mary, wife of Samuel McNary; and seized in his demesne as of fee, of, and in a certain tract of land, situate in said township of Liberty, containing one hundred acres, more or less, seventy-five acres cleared, and under fence, having thereon erected a house and barn, and apple orchard, adjoining lands of the Hopewell Company, and John McClain; and praying the Court for an inquest to make partition of said premises, to and among the heirs, &c., which said inquest, or writ of partition was awarded according to the prayer of the petitioner.

NOTICE IS THEREFORE GIVEN, that in pursuance of a writ of partition, or valuation, to me directed. I will proceed to hold an inquisition on the premises on Saturday, the 22nd day of October, A. D. 1864; when and where all persons interested can attend if they see proper.

JOHN ALDSTADT,
Sheriff's Office, Sept. 30, 1864. Sheriff.

NOTICE.

The notes and papers of Jacob Broadstone, have been left in my hands for collection, persons knowing themselves indebted to the said Broadstone will call and settle the same, otherwise they will be collected according to law.

CHARLES FAXON, J. P.

Saxton, October 7, 1864—2m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Jacob Conrad, dec'd., late of Southampton township, Bedford county Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county. All persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN MORS,
Bedford, Sept. 30, 1864. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS Letters of Administration on the estate of John A. Roby, late of Bedford township, dec'd., have been granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said dec'd., will make known the same without delay, to

JOSEPH W. TATE,
Bedford, Sept. 30, 1864. Administrator.

Examination of Teachers

Will take place as follows:—Hopewell township, Thursday, October 6, at Dashers.

Broad Top, Friday, October 7, Hopewell.

Liberty, Saturday, Oct. 8, Stonerstown.

E. Providence, Thursday, Oct. 13, Householder's.

Bloody Run Borough and West Providence, Friday, October 14, Bloody Run.

Monroe, Saturday, October 15, Rock Hill.

Bedford Borough and Township, Thursday, October 20, Bedford.

Snake Spring, Friday, October 21, Bald Hill.

Colerain, Saturday, October 22, at School House near Philip J. Shoemaker's.

South Woodberry, Monday, Oct. 24, New Enterprise.

Middle Woodberry, Tuesday, October 25, Woodberry.

Union, Wednesday, October 26, Mowry's Mill.

St. Clair, Thursday, October 27, Eight Square.

Schellsburg Borough and Napier, Friday, October 28, Schellsburg.

Juniata, Saturday, October 29, Buena Vista.

Harrison, Monday, October 31, Mann's Choice.

Londonderry, Tuesday, November 1, Bridgeport.

Cumberland Valley, Wednesday, November 2, at Centreville.

Special examination for all who can not attend any of the above examinations, Saturday, November 5, at Bedford.

All examinations will begin at *precisely* 9 o'clock, A. M., and those wishing to be examined *must be present promptly* at that time.

J. W. DICKERSON,
September 23, 1864. Co. Superintendent.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary upon the estate of Bartholomew Dively, late of Union township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, executor of the last will and testament of said deceased. Notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB G. DIVELY, Ex'r.

September 23, 1864—6t.

CALL AT

THE NEW STORE.

MRS. SAM'L. H. TATE has received a handsome assortment of

CLOAKS, MANTELS, and DUSTERS,—the latest style.

A large assortment of

SHAWLS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, and FANCY GOODS,

which will be sold cheaper than can be bought elsewhere. Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, and Flowers always on hand.

Don't forget the "NEW STORE," North East corner of the Diamond.

Bedford, Sept. 16, 1864.

A NEW SENSATION

At Cheap Corner.

J. B. FARQUHAR has bought out [illegible] the best Stores in the County, and is able now to offer

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS
WORTH OF GOODS TO THE PUBLIC,
all bought before the last great rise in prices,
and will be sold cheap for Cash.

☞Don't fail to call at Farquhar's before you purchase.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

September 8, 1864.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung Affections, (free of charge,) by sending their address to

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings Co., N. York.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION
PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said elections and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected, I, JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff of the county of Bedford, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Bedford, that a General Election will be held in said county, on the

TUESDAY (8th) *DAY OF NOVEMBER*, 1864,

at the several election districts, viz:

The electors of the borough of Bedford and township of Bedford, to meet at the Court House in said borough.

The electors of Broad Top township to meet at the school house in the village of Coal Dale.

The electors of the borough of Bloody Run to meet at the house of Daniel B. Ott in said borough.

The electors of Colerain township to meet at the house of D. Stuckey, in Rainsburg, in said township.

The electors of Cumberland Valley township to meet at the new school house erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said township.

The electors of Harrison township to meet at school house No. 5, near the dwelling house of Henry Keyser, in said township.

The electors of Juniata township to meet at Keyser's school house, in said township.

The electors of Hopewell township to meet at the school house near the house of John Dasher, in said township.

The electors of Londonderry township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. H. Hill as a shop in Bridgeport, in said township.

The electors of Liberty township to meet at the school house in Stonerstown, in said township.

The electors of Monroe township to meet at the house lately occupied by James Carnell in Clearville in said township.

The electors of Schellsburg borough to meet at the brick school house in said borough.

The electors of Napier township to meet at the brick school house in the borough of Schellsburg.

The electors of East Providence township to meet at the house lately occupied by John Nycum, jr., in said township.

The electors of Snake Spring township to meet at the school house near the Methodist church on the land of John G. Hartley.

The electors of West Providence township to meet at school house No. 4, near David Sparks, in said township.

The electors of St. Clair township to meet at the store near the dwelling of Gideon D. Trout, in said township.

The electors of Union township to meet at the school house near Mowry's mill, in said township.

The electors of South Woodberry township to meet at the house of Samuel Oster near Noble's mill, in said township.

The electors of Southampton township to meet at the house of Wm. Adams, in said township.

The electors of Middle Woodberry township to meet at the house of Henry Fluke in the village of Woodberry.

At which time and places the qualified electors will elect by ballot:

TWENTY-SIX PERSONS to be Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

Notice is hereby given,

That every person excepting Justices of the Peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, or any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the legislature, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of any city, or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

And the said act of assembly entitled "an act relating to elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2, 1819, further provides as follows, viz:

"That the Inspector and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before 8 o'clock in the morning of TUESDAY OF NOVEMBER, and each said Inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election shall act as Inspector in his place. And in case the person who has received the second highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend, the person elected Judge shall appoint an Inspector in his place, and if any vacancy still continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

"It shall be the duty of the several Assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election during the whole time such election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the Inspectors and Judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters, as the said Inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, than a white citizen of the age of twenty-one or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or County tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months. *Provided*, That the white freemen, citizens of the U. States, between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid tax.

"No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants, furnished by the Commissioners, unless: First, he produce a receipt of payment, within two years of State or County tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence on his own oath or affirmation of another that he has paid such a tax, or in failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof; or second, if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years shall depose on oath or affirmation, that he has resided in the State at least one year before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and given such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the Inspector, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, and the word "age" if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of age, and in either case the reason of such a vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make a like note in the list of voters kept by them.

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the Commissioners, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the Inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election and shall also swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling is within the district, and that he did not remove within the district for the purpose of voting.

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof if required, of his residence and payment of taxes aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election, under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, and shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, shall block up or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice intimidation, threats, force or violence, with the design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice such persons on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, to be imprisoned for any time not less than one nor more than twelve months and if it shall be shown to the Court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward or district where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine not less than one hundred or more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of an election within the Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet."

And the Judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at Bedford, on the Friday next following the holding of said election, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

Given under my hand, at my office in Bedford, this 2d day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and in the eighty-ninth of the Independence of the United States.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford,
September 2, 1864.

THE peculiar taint or infection which we call SCROFULA lurks in the constitutions of multitudes of men. It either produces or is produced by an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, wherein that fluid becomes incompetent to sustain the vital forces in their vigorous action, and leaves the system to fall into disorder and decay. The scrofulous contamination is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered digestion from unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children." The diseases it originates take various names, according to the organs it attacks. In the lungs, Scrofula produces tubercles, and finally Consumption; in the glands, swellings which suppurate and become ulcerous sores; in the stomach and bowels, derangements which produce indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver complaints; on the skin, eruptive and cutaneous affections. These, all having the same origin, require the same remedy, viz., purification and invigoration of the blood. Purify the blood, and these dangerous distempers leave you. With feeble, foul, or corrupted blood, you cannot have health; with that "life of the flesh" healthy, you cannot have scrofulous disease.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is compounded from the most effectual antidotes that medical science has discovered for this afflicting distemper, and for the cure of the disorders it entails. That it is far superior to any other remedy yet devised, is known by all who have given it a trial. That it does combine virtues truly extraordinary in their effect upon this class of complaints, is indisputably proven by the great multitude of publicly known and remarkable cures it has made of the following diseases: **King's Evil, or Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches and Sores, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Coughs from tuberculous deposits in the lungs, White Swellings, Debility, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Syphilis and Syphilitic Infections, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weaknesses,** and, indeed, the whole series of complaints that arise from impurity of the blood. Minute reports of individual cases may be found in AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC, which is furnished to the druggists for gratuitous distribution, wherein may be learned the directions for its use, and some of the remarkable cures which it has made when all other remedies had failed to afford relief. Those cases are purposely taken from all sections of the country, in order that every reader may have access to some one who can speak to him of its benefits from personal experience. Scrofula depresses the vital energies, and thus leaves its victims far more subject to disease and its fatal results than are healthy constitutions. Hence it tends to shorten, and does greatly shorten, the average duration of human life. The vast importance of these considerations has led us to spend years in perfecting a remedy which is adequate to its cure. This we now offer to the public under the name of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, although it is composed of ingredients, some of which exceed the best of *Sarsaparilla* in alterative power. By its aid you may protect yourself from the suffering and danger of these disorders. Purge out the foul corruptions that rot and fester in the blood, purge out the causes of disease, and vigorous health will follow. By its peculiar virtues this remedy stimulates the vital functions, and thus expels the distempers which lurk within the system or burst out on any part of it.

We know the public have been deceived by many compounds of *Sarsaparilla*, that promised much and did nothing; but they will neither be deceived nor disappointed in this. Its virtues have been proven by abundant trial, and there remains no question of its surpassing excellence for the cure of the afflicting diseases it is intended to reach. Although under the same name, it is a very different medicine from any other which has been before the people, and is far more effectual than any other which has ever been available to them.

AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL,

The World's Great Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

This has been so long used and so universally known, that we need do no more than assure the public that its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do all it has ever done.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all druggists every where, and by B. F. Harry, Bedford, J. R. Colvin, Schellsburg, J. M. Barndollar, Bloody Run; L. Pott, Stonerstown; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; D. Stoner, Woodberry; R. Ralston, Water Street; and dealers everywhere.

July 1, 1864.

PUBLIC SALE
OF STOVES.

THE Commissioners will sell at public sale, at the Court House, on Friday the 14th day of October next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

11 TEN-PLATE STOVES.

The most of them are in good condition, and persons wanting a good wood stove will do well to attend the sale. Terms made known on day of sale.

By order of the Commissioners,

JOHN G. FISHER,
September 16, 1864. Clerk.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS—WARRANTED IN ALL CASES. Can be relied on! Never fail to cure! Do not nauseate! Are speedy in action! No change of diet required! Do not interfere with business pursuits! Can be used without detection! Upward of 200 cures the past month—some of them very severe cases. Over one hundred physicians have used them in their practice, and all speak well of their efficacy, and approve of their composition, whi— entirely vegetable, and harmless on the sy Hundreds of certificates can be shown, and only

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS are the adapted for male genuine Specific Pill. They only reliable remand female, old or young, and speedy cure in all edy for effecting a perm Seminal Weakness, with cases of Spermatorrhea as Urethral and Vaginal all its train of evils, the Whites, Nightly or Involun- Discharges, G Incontinence, Genital Debility and tary Em Impotence, Weakness or Loss of Pow- Irrita Nervous Debility, &c., &c., all of which arise principally from Sexual Excesses or Self-Abuse, or some constitutional derangement, and incapacitates the sufferer from fulfilling the duties of married life. In all sexual diseases, as Gonorrhea, Gleet, and Strictures, and in Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, they act as a charm! Relief is experienced by taking a single box.

Sold by all the principal druggists. Price $1.

They will be sent by mail, securely sealed, and confidentially, on receipt of the money, by

J. BRYAN, M. D.,
No. 76 Cedar street, New York,

Consulting Physician for the treatment of Seminal, Urinary, Sexual, and Nervous Diseases, who will send, free to all, the following valuable work, in sealed envelope:

THE FIFTIETH THOUSAND—DR. BELL'S TREATISE on Self-Abuse, Premature Decay, Impotence and Loss of Power, Sexual Diseases, Seminal Weakness, Nightly Emissions, Genital Debility, &c., &c., a pamphlet of 64 pages, containing important advice to the afflicted, and which should be read by every sufferer, as the means of cure in the severest stages is plainly set forth. Two stamps required to pay postage.

December 4, 1863—1ysc.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—DR. HARVEY'S FEMALE PILLS have never yet failed in removing difficulties arising from obstruction, or stoppage of nature, or in restoring the system to perfect health when suffering from Spinal Affections, Prolapsus Uteri, the Whites, or other weakness of the Uterine Organs. The Pills are perfectly harmless on the constitution, and may be taken by the most delicate female without causing distress—the same time they act like a charm by strengthening, invigorating and restoring the system to a healthy condition, and by bringing on the monthly period with regularity, no matter from what causes the obstruction may arise. They should, however, NOT be taken during the first three or four months of pregnancy, though safe as any other time, as miscarriage would be the result. Each box contains 60 Pills. Price $1.

DR. HARVEY'S TREATISE on Diseases of Females, Pregnancy, Miscarriage, Barrenness, Sterility, Reproduction, and Abuses of Nature, and emphatically the Ladies' Private Medical Adviser, a pamphlet of 64 pages, sent free to any address. Six cents required to pay postage.

The Pills and book will be sent by mail when desired, securely sealed, and prepaid, by

J. BRYAN, M. D., General Agent,
No. 76 Cedar st., New York.

☞Sold by all the principal druggists.

December 4, 1863—1ysc.

C. N. HICKOK

DENTIST.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations entrusted to his care.

NATURAL TEETH filled, regulated, polished, &c., in the best manner, and ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted from one to an entire sett.

Office in the Bank Building, on Juliana street, Bedford.

CASH TERMS will be strictly adhered to.

In addition to recent improvements in the mounting of ARTIFICIAL TEETH on Gold and Silver Plate, I am now using, as a base for Artificial work, a new and beautiful article, (Vulcanite or Vulcanized India Rubber) stronger, closer fitting, more comfortable and more natural than either Gold or Silver, and 20 per cent. cheaper than silver. Call and see

C. N. HICKOK.

Bedford, January 16, 1863.

C. D. M'CLEES & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS,
AND
INDIA RUBBER SHOES,
NO 133 NORTH THIRD STREET
OPPOSITE CHERRY ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

Photographic Pictures.

The subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia, where he has purchased a large and select stock of PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, comprising

GILT, EBONY, ROSEWOOD, UNION, AND CARD FRAMES,

of different styles and varieties, from

20 Cts. up to Five Dollars, each.

ALSO—A new assortment of

Photograph Albums,

of all styles, holding from 12 to 200 pictures, at prices varying from 75 cents to $20.00,

Suitable for the Pocket or the Parlor.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, &c.,

taken as low as 25 cents each.

☞Pictures of every kind and description copied to suit the album size or life size, on the most reasonable terms, and in the most durable manner. Instructions in the art given on moderate terms. Skylight Gallery opposite the Washington Hotel.

T. R. GETTYS.

Bedford, June 10, 1864.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, HOWARD ASSOCIATION No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

July 29, 1864—1y.

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned administrator with the will annexed of John Darr, late of Juniata tp., Bedford county, dec'd., will sell at public outcry, on the premises, on

Saturday, 15th of October, next,

all the following described Real Estate, to wit:

All that certain farm or tract of land, late the Mansion Property of said deceased, situate in the townships of Napier and Shade, in the counties of Bedford and Somerset, adjoining lands of Tobias Grove, Isaac Swindle, James Allison, John Shaffer and others, containing 207 acres and allowance, more or less, and having thereon erected

A Two Story Log Dwelling House, Double Log Barn and other out-buildings,

about 60 acres cleared, under fence and in a good state of cultivation, the balance of the land is well timbered. There is, also, a never-failing spring of excellent water upon the premises.

ISAAC DARR,
Adm'r. Cum Test. Annexo.

Sept. 9, 1864.

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE.
THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

THE GREAT EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL REMEDY,
STOPS THE MOST EXCRUCIATING PAIN
IN A FEW MINUTES,
AND
RAPIDLY CURES THE PATIENT.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Proves its superiority to all other Medicines at once.

ITS FIRST INDICATION

Is to relieve the sufferer of PAIN, no matter from what cause it may originate, or where it may be seated.

If in the Head, Face, or Throat;
If in the Back, Spine, or Shoulder;
If in the Arms, Breast, or Side;
If in the Joints, Limbs, or Muscles;
If in the Nerves, Teeth, or Ears;

Or in any other part of the body, its application to the part or parts where the pain exists will afford immediate relief.

IF SEIZED WITH PAIN

In the Stomach, Bowels, or Kidneys;
In the Bladder, Spleen, or Liver;
In the Teeth, Ears, or Throat;
In the Brain or Nervous System;

One teaspoonful of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF to a wineglass of water will, in a few minutes, restore the patient to ease and comfort.

If Lame, Crippled, or Bed-ridden;
If Palsied, Scalded, or Burned;
If Bruised, Wounded, or Cut;
If Strained Injured, or Disabled;
If Sun Stroke, or seized with Fits;
If Weak in the Spine or Back;

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

should be applied to the part or parts afflicted. It instantly relieves the patient from pain, and quickly heals, soothes, and strengthens the disabled parts. In all cases of Bites of Rabid Dogs, Reptiles, Stings of Poisonous Insects, the application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF to the wound will prevent inflammation and mortification.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Persons exposed to the Malaria of Ague, or if seized with Chills and Fever, will find a positive Antidote and Cure in Radway's Ready Relief. Let two teaspoonsful of the Ready Relief, in a wine-glass of water, be taken on getting out of bed in the morning, and however exposed to malaria you will escape.

WHEN SEIZED WITH
CHOLERA, or Diarrhœa, or Flux;
Dysentery, Cramps, and Spasms;
Bilious Cholic, or Gastritis;
Scarlet, Typhoid, or other Fevers;
Influenza, Coughs, or Colds;
Inflammation of the Stomach or Bowels;

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

SHOULD BE TAKEN INTERNALLY.

One dose will stop the pain; its continued use will, in a few hours, cure the patient.

HOW IT CURES.

The secondary indication of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is to cure the patient of the disease or malady that occasions the pain; this it accomplishes rapidly and radically. *So swift* is the patient transformed from pain, misery, weakness, and decrepitude, to the delightful enjoyment of health and strength, that patients frequently ascribe its talismanic power to the supernatural influence of enchantment.

RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, GOUT, NEURALGIA, TOOTH ACHE, CROUP, INFLUENZA, SORE THROAT, QUINZY, DIPTHERIA, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, STIFF JOINTS, ENLARGED TENDONS, HEAD ACHE, (Sick or Nervous.) ASTHMA, or HARD BREATHING.

It is truly marvellous how quick RADWAY'S READY RELIEF cures the sufferers of these maladies. The poor, crippled, and pain-stricken Rheumatic has not to wait days before a change takes place, but in a few minutes derives ease and comfort.

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM CURED.

Twenty Years of Sleepless Nights.

Wm. Sydney Myers, Esq., of Havana, Cuba, the correspondent of the London Times, suffered with Acute and Chronic Rheumatism for twenty-five years, and for twenty years he had not enjoyed one whole night's calm rest. He applied RADWAY'S READY RELIEF—it immediately gave him ease and secured him the first calm and undisturbed sleep during the twenty years. The continued use of the READY RELIEF cured him.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

THERE IS NO OCCASION FOR SICKNESS.

When you first feel pain, then take a teaspoonful of the READY RELIEF, in water; or apply it to the parts where you feel the discomfort.

ALL MALIGNANT DISEASES

first give warning of their presence, and if met promptly before they become securely intrenched within the system, will be readily expelled.

SIGNS OF SICKNESS.

Headache, Pains in the Limbs—in the Stomach, Bowels, and Kidneys—Cold Chills, and Hot Flushes, Coated Tongue, Burning Skin, Nausea, Shivering, Dullness, Loss of Appetite, Restlessness, Giddiness, &c., &c., are premonitory symptoms of Malignant Diseases. One dose of the READY RELIEF is sufficient to break up and expel diseased action, and restore the patient to health.

SOLDIERS.

Every soldier should carry with him a supply of Radway's Ready Relief. It supplies the place of all other medicines; and as a beverage, a teaspoonful of the Relief, to a wine-glass of water, is a nicer, pleasanter stimulant than brandy, whisky, or bitters.

SICKNESS PREVENTED IN THE 8TH MAINE REGT.

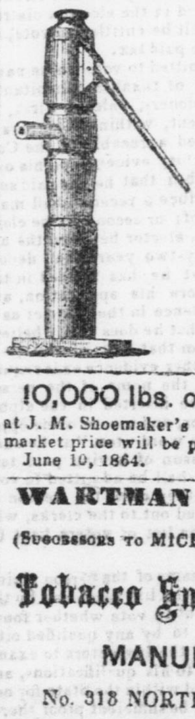
Eighth Maine regiment, Serg't C. P. Lord, writes that Radway's Ready Relief saved the regiment from death while quartered at Tybee Island, S. C., when working in the swamps, erecting fortifications. Every man seized with Typhoid and other Fevers, Fever and Ague, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Rheumatism, was cured by the use of the Ready Relief.

CAUTION.

In all cases ask for Radway's Ready Relief. Take no other. See that the signature of Radway & Co. is on the outside label of each bottle. Every agent is supplied with a new and fresh stock. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists, Merchants and country Store-keepers.

RADWAY & CO.,
87 Maiden Lane, New York.

Sold by Druggists.
Oct. 9th 1863.—1y



PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.

Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.

☞Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg.

Aug. 1, 1864. 3m

10,000 lbs. of WOOL Wanted,

at J. M. Shoemaker's Store, for which the highest market price will be paid in Cash or Store Goods.

June 10, 1864.

WARTMAN & ENGELMAN,

(SUCCESSORS TO MICHAEL WARTMAN & CO.)

Tobacco Snuff and Segar MANUFACTORY,

No. 318 NORTH THIRD STREET,

Second door below Wood,

PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. WARTMAN. S. P. ENGELMAN.

March 25, 1864.

SHRINER'S

BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP.

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

THIS is no new remedy. It has been used for a number of years in Maryland and parts of Pennsylvania, and has, wherever known, acquired an unprecedented reputation for curing the various diseases for which it is recommended.

So apparent is its usefulness, and so remarkable has been its cures, that it is fast superceding every other remedy for those diseases. The afflicted can rely upon it doing as much for them, and in many cases more than any other remedy now before the public.

It is recommended and prescribed in the practice of a large number of the most intelligent and able physicians of Maryland. It is used and considered an indispensable household remedy by a large portion of the first families of the State.

It is used by all classes of society, and the universal opinion is that it is good. *This Syrup is purely Vegetable Compound.* It is pleasant to take, and never does injury. But owing to its purifying qualities, must do good under any circumstances. Its effects are truly wonderful, soothing, calming, and allaying the most violent coughs, purifying, strengthening and invigorating the whole system, calming and soothing the nerves; aiding and facilitating expectoration, and healing the

DISEASED LUNGS,

Thus striking at the root of disease, and driving it from the system.

CROUP.

This disease is announced by difficulty of breathing, shrill whistling or wheezing, hacking cough and threatened suffocation, &c. It mostly occurs in young children. No child need die of croup if this Syrup is properly used and used in time. Mothers having croupy children should watch the first show of the disease, and always keep this remedy at hand.

For coughs after measles this Syrup is most excellent. Experience has proven that it is equalled by no other preparation.

The price of the remedy is such as to place it within the reach of all, the poor as well as the rich, and every person should have it.

Every person should have it in the house. It is a true and faithful friend to all who value health and wish to secure themselves against that most terrible disease, consumption. It will be found the most useful as well as the cheapest family medicine in the world. It has been used for the last four years with a success without a parallel.

Price 40 cents per bottle, or three bottles for $1.00. Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro.

For sale by H. C. Reamer and B. F. Harry Druggists, Bedford, Pa.

December 18, 1863—1y.

Save your Children. No child need die of croup if this syrup is used in time.

SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE.

SINCE the introduction of this beautiful preparation, it has been steadily advancing into public favor. Its astonishing efficacy in expelling worms has won for it many friends wherever known, and these are speaking its praise to others, so that it is fast being introduced into every family in the land. The demand for it is becoming immense. To make it still more worthy the preference already shown it, the PROPRIETOR is putting it up in a much handsomer style than formerly. It is now prepared with the greatest care of uniform strength, with plain directions, so that any one can administer it.

TO
DESTROY
WORMS!

It is entirely Vegetable---Perfectly Safe and Harmless.

And has never been known to fail to expel worms, where worms existed. The proprietors boldly assert that it is superior to any other preparation in the world.

☞Ask for SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE, and take no other. ☞Price 25 cents per bottle.

**Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro., and for sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa.

Dec. 18, '63—1y

Foutz's Mixture,

IS a safe and reliable remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Painful Nervous Affections, Sprains, Burns, Swellings and all diseases requiring an external application on man.

On horses it will never fail to cure Poleevil, Fistula, old running sores, or Sweeney, if properly applied. For sprains, bruises, scratches, crooked hoofs, chafes, saddle or collar gall, cuts or wounds, it is an infallible remedy. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy.

RHEUMATISM.

Persons afflicted with this disease no matter of how long standing, can be promptly and effectually cured by using this Mixture.

There is nothing in the world so sure and so good to take away hard corns, and cure Frost Bites as this preparation. Try it and satisfy yourselves. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Prepared by

S. A. FOUTZ,
Westminster, Md.

☞For sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa.

December 18, 1863,—1y

THE BEST LINIMENT FOR MAN AND BEAST NOW IN USE

FOUTZ'S

CELEBRATED HORSE AND CATTLE

POWDERS.

HOGS HORSES CATTLE CATTLE HORSES HOGS

THESE Powders have proved, after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these Powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties. The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

These powders are not intended, as most powders are, to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but, to remove the disease and promote his general health.

These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure prevention of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.—These Powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horse will never get the Lung Fever, Colic or Botts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.

MILCH COWS.

The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS.

In all diseases of swine, as coughs, ulcers in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these powders the hog cholera can be prevented.

Prepared by S. A. FOUTZ,
Westminster, Md.

☞For sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa.

Dec. 18—1y

WISTAR'S BALSAM

OF

WILD CHERRY.

ONE OF THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDIES IN THE WORLD FOR *Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, and every affection of* THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND CHEST, INCLUDING EVEN

CONSUMPTION.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

So general has the use of this remedy become, and so popular is it everywhere, that it is unnecessary to recount its virtues. Its works speak for it, and find utterance in the abundant and voluntary testimony of the many who from long suffering and settled disease have by its use been restored to pristine vigor and health. We can present a mass of evidence in proof of our assertions, that

CANNOT BE DISCREDITED.

The Rev. Jacob Sechler.

Well known and much respected among the German population in this country, makes the following statement for the benefit of the afflicted.

HANOVER, Pa., Feb. 16, 1859.

Dear Sirs:—Having realized in my family important benefits from the use of your valuable preparation—*Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*—it affords me pleasure to recommend it to the public. Some eight years ago one of my daughters seemed to be in a decline and little hopes of her recovery were entertained. I then procured a bottle of your excellent Balsam, and before she had taken the whole of the contents of the bottle there was a great improvement in her health. I have, in my individual case, made frequent use of your valuable medicine, and have always been benefited by it.

JACOB SECHLER.

From Jesse Smith, Esq., President of the Morris County Bank, Morristown, New Jersey.

"Having used DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for about fifteen years, and having realized its beneficial results in my family, it affords me great pleasure in recommending it to the public as a valuable remedy in cases of weak lungs, colds, coughs, &c., and a remedy which I consider to be entirely innocent, and may be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate in health.

From Hon. John E. Smith, a Distinguished Lawyer in Westminster, Md.

I have on several occasions used DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for severe colds, and always with decided benefit. I know of no preparation that is more efficacious or more deserving of general use.

The Balsam has also been used with excellent effect by J. B. ELLIOTT, Merchant, Hall's Cross Roads, Md.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

None genuine unless signed "L. BUTTS," on the wrapper.

For Sale by

J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New York.
J. W. FOWLE & CO., Proprietors, Boston.
And by all Druggists.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE.

FORTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE

Has fully established the superiority of

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE,

Over all other healing preparations.

It cures all kinds of SORES, CUTS, SCALDS, BURNS, BOILS, ULCERS, SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS, STIES, PILES, CORNS, SORE LIPS, SORE EYES, &c., REMOVING THE PAIN AT ONCE, AND REDUCING THE MOST ANGRY LOOKING SWELLINGS AND INFLAMATION AS IF BY MAGIC.

ONLY 25 CENTS A BOX, FOR SALE BY

J. P. DINSMORE, NO. 491 Broadway, New-York.
J. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont-st., Boston.
And by all Druggists.

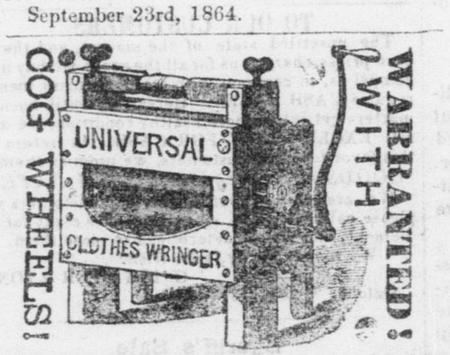
May 6, 1864—eowly

$10,00 REWARD.

Stolen from the subscriber in Hopewell township, Bedford county, on the 29th of August, 1864; a dark brown mare, with white extended over the forehead and nose, a lump on one nostril, one white hind foot, white hair on the top of her neck caused by galls from the collar. The above reward will be given for the recovery of the mare, and information that will lead to the detection of the thief. The thiefs' name is Jacob Rinhard, had on when last seen, blue pants and blouse, a black wool hat—his hair is of a light color—his height about four feet seven inches.

DANIEL HAM.

September 23rd, 1864.



53,818 Wringers Sold in 1863!

Any woman who will persist in the back-breaking, wrist-straining and clothes-destroying process of TWISTING clothes dry, when a "*Universal Clothes Wringer*" can be had for a few dollars, which will save twice its price per year, in clothes alone, is either *extravagant* and fond of hard work, or "penny wise and pound foolish." The value of a good *COG WHEEL CLOTHES WRINGER*, is only known to those who have used them. This machine has not its equal. It will wring bed-clothes as well as the smallest article of clothing. It can't get out of order. It is almost everlasting, and it death to *cold dinners* and *black looks* o' wash dayss Just call at Hartley's Machine and Hardware store and get one. Use it two or three times and if it don't please all about the house, bring it back, no questions will be asked and no charge made.

July 22, 1864.

RICHARD LEO.

MANUFACTURER OF
CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,
BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet-making business, will make to order and keep on hand every thing in his line of manufacture.

BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASH-STANDS, &C., &C.

will be furnished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.

☞Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.

☞Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.

RICHARD LEO.

July 10, 1863.—tf

LUMBER.

200,000 FEET OF ASSORTED LUMBER for sale at Glen Savage Mills.

WANTED—Teams to haul lumber to Bedford, &c. For particulars call at my residence or at Reed & Schell's Banking house, in Bedford.

THOMAS C. GARRETT.

July 29, 1864—3m.

Wool Wanted.

Highest price in cash paid for WOOL.

May 27. A. B. CRAMER& CO.

LETTER OF ADVICE FOR LADIES.

FIVE ANATOMICAL ENGRAVINGS.

Has information never before published.

Sent *free* in a sealed envelope for TEN cents.

Address Dr. STANFORD,
Box No. 4,652 New York P. O.

July 8, 1864—3m

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE!

A Farm in Bedford township, owned by John H Rush, about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house, log barn and other out-buildings thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO—A tract of land containing fifteen acres, about seven acres cleared with a story and a half log house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brinkey, John A. Imgrund and others, situate in Juniata township. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well timbered, all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

ALSO—A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township, with log house, barn, &c., thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Part of this tract is cleared and under fence and in a good state of cultivation—near to a school house, mill, &c., adjoining lands of Scott, Low, Hughes and others, and lately purchased from William Hurley.

ALSO—A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with a farm house, tenant house, double log barn and new Saw Mill thereon erected. Also, an apple orchard thereon—known as the "Snyder" or "Koons" property.

60 acres of land—10 cleared and under fence with a log house thereon erected, adjoining George Trontman, George May and others, partly in Juniatta and partly in Londonderry Townships, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO—166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of Broad Top Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn, stable, &c., thereon erected; also, two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam, and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO—160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison county, Iowa.

ALSO—Two 160 acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne city, in the richest valley of the west the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha city, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—160 acres, two miles above Omaha city, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination of the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO—Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—A lot of ground in the city of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind, that are good, will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

May 8, 1863. O. E. SHANNON.

O YES! O YES!

The undersigned having taken out auctioneer's license for Bedford county, offers his services to the public.

JOHN DELL.

Six Mile Run, June 17.

P. A. REED,

HAS ON HAND

AND CONSTANTLY KEEPS

A FULL SUPPLY

OF ALL KINDS OF GOODS.

WHICH HE WILL SELL CHEAP FOR

CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE

Bedford, Jan. 8, 1864.

C
P O
A R
H E N E
C FARQUHAR'S R

REPUTATION FOR SELLING CHEAP

STILL MAINTAINED.

We are now receiving at "Cheap Corner" a very large stock of Spring and Summer Fashionable Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, of every variety and style.

To the Ladies.

Call and Examine our Stock of

CALICOES,	BALMORALS,
DELAINES,	HOOP SKIRTS,
ALPACAS,	RIBBONS,
CUFFS & COLLARS	SHAWLS,
HEADNETS,	HATS,
COMBS,	VEILS,
TRIMMINGS,	HOSIERY.

Gentlemen,

Come and see our Assortment of

COTTONADES,	COATS,
SATINETTS,	PANTS,
CASSIMERES,	VESTS
JEANS,	BOOTS,
CLOTHS,	GAITERS,
LINENS,	SHIRTS,
MUSLINS,	NECKTIES,
DRILLS,	SUSPENDERS.

GROCERIES.

Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Syrup, and Spices of every kind.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Congress, Flounders, Old Virginia, John Anderson, Natural Leaf, and all kinds of Smoking Tobacco and Cigars.

Having adopted the "Cash System," we are determined to sell at very small profit, and the public, who have so kindly patronized us, are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Juliana Street, Bedford, June 17, 1864.

Come and Settle.

I desire and must have all accounts on my books settled either by note or cash within 60 days. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

J. B. FARQUHAR,
Cheap Corner, Juliana Street.

Bedford, July 8, 1864.

Pension and Bounty Claims.

U. H. AKERS has received all the forms and instructions for procuring Soldiers' Pension and Bounty money. He also has a partner in Washington City to prosecute the claims speedily.

Bedford, Nov. 27, 1863—tf

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.

S. S. Diehl and William Dibert would respectfully announce to their friends in Bedford county, and the public generally, that they have leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. S. Filler.

This house is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this house daily (Sunday excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M., and 2 o'clock, P. M., to connect with the trains going East from Mount Dallas and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with them.

Bedford, Jan. 22, 1864—tf.

BEDFORD HOTEL.

The undersigned having taken charge of the Bedford Hotel, formerly kept by Col. John Hafer, announces to the public that he will be able to afford the best accommodations, both to the traveling public and home custom. The house will be improved and re-fitted, and the Bar will always be well supplied with choice liquors. His table will be supplied with the choicest edibles of the season, and he will spare no pains to make it suitable for all. His stable is one of the best in Bedford, and a good hostler will always be in attendance.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month or year. Terms reasonable. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.

Bedford, January 15, 1864.

THE MENGEL HOUSE,

JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that he has recently enlarged, improved and refitted his house, both for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, as well as country customers. Persons coming to this place for the purpose of visiting the Bedford Springs, will find this house pleasantly located.

Ample and convenient Stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also a safe and convenient carriage house.

All are invited to give him a call.

ISAAC MENGEL, Proprietor.

April, 15, 1864.

UNION HOTEL.

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.
V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid LIVERY STABLE is attached to this hotel.

[May 9, 1862.

Spring and Summer Goods,

JUST ARRIVED

AT

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S CHEAP STORE,

NOW OPENING.

His customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

HIS GOODS

ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

LOOK

TO YOUR OWN INTEREST

BY EXAMINING MY STOCK.

A LARGE LOT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,

AND VERY CHEAP,

form a part of my new stock.

SPRING & SUMMER WEAR,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, &C. &C.

All to be had at the store of J. M. Shoemaker.

Bedford, June 17, 1864.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers

AND

TEA DEALERS,

N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

November 13, 1863—1y.

BEAUTIFUL SUN UMBRELLAS Just opened at CRAMER'S.

May 29, 1863.

OSBORNE'S PREPARED JAVA COFFEE.

A Fresh invoice of this excellent coffee, just received and for Sale at the New bargain Store of

G. R. & W. OSTER.